

UFO POTPOURRI

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Season's Greetings

and

Best Wishes

for a very

Happy New Year

HUMANOID CLOTHING

For the past thirty years, perhaps more, witnesses have reported UFO occupants wearing one-piece, close-fitting clothing. The reports are similar all across the world and apply to various humanoid sizes. The following examples are from Charles Bowen's book, THE HUMANOIDS.

"A Brazilian railway employee reported that, at 3:30 a.m. on November 14, 1954, he saw three beings in tight-fitting, luminous clothing examining the ballast on...." (page 93)

A sixty-foot wide disk was reported during April 1957 near Pajas Blancas Airport, Cordoba, Argentina. A humanoid 5 feet 8 inches tall came out of the vehicle. His "garb was like a diver's suit, fitting the body closely, and seemingly of some sort of plastic." (page 98)

Professor Joao de Freitas Guimaraes, a lawyer and Professor of Roman Law in the Catholic Faculty of Law at Santos, Brazil, reported a UFO at 7:10 p.m. one day in July 1957. Two men, over 5 feet 10 inches in height came out of the object. "They wore greenish one-piece suits fitting closely at neck, wrists, and ankles." (page 99)

Two peasant farmers in the state of Santa Catarina, Brazil reported a UFO landing on November 18, 1957. They saw two circular aluminum-colored disks and six medium-sized men of slim build and wearing "dark-grey suits glued to their bodies". (page 101)

Two groups of people encountered a humanoid near Mexico City on August 23, 1965. The critters were from a landed disk that was 50 meters wide. "The crew of this craft were beings entirely like Earth men, but 2 meters 10 centimeters in height, with fair hair and blue eyes and "clad in seamless one-piece garments having a metallic appearance and of some unknown fibre." (page 118)

A peasant farmer working in a field in the state of Pernambuco, Brazil, reported a landed object and little manlike creatures on the morning of September 10, 1965. He said "they wore tight-fitting one-piece garments." (page 121)

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Gary Wilcox of Tioga City, New York said he was visited by the occupants of a UFO on April 24, 1964. He described them as two small men about 4 feet tall. He said they "arrived on the scene dressed in clothing which appeared to have no seams." (page 163)

The strange case of Antonio Villas Boas, dating back to October 14, 1957 also contains a description of humanoid clothing. He said "the trousers were also tight-fitting over the seat, thighs, and legs, without any visible wrinkle or crease in the cloth." (page 215)

The common factor in clothing reports lies in the lack of seams, buttons, creases, and the like. They seem to have been produced to exactly fit the form of the humanoid; something our garment industry was unable to do at the time of the reports.

STITCHLESS GARMENTS MOLD TO BODY

Symagery Productions, Inc., of New York has devised a stitchless process for producing high quality, low cost clothing.

Symagery's founder and president, Brett Stern, developed the patented process in 1981. Then, using a grant from the National Science Foundation, he established the process' feasibility and viability. The study culminated in the production of full-size blouses with cup-type molds in the front, shoulder molds, and ultrasonic seaming to join the front and back.

Several models evaluated the prototype blouses. They came away excited about the garments' style and comfort qualities.

"An inherent advantage of this type of clothing is that, being made in a 3-D format, it fits the body contours naturally," says Sterns. "Because of its built-in memory, the fabric is not affected by repeated washing, drying, or cleaning."

Symagery received a grant from the New York State Science and Technology Foundation to support the design of a prototype automated manufacturing line to produce a variety of full-size garments. This design provides for a continuous flow of fabric from a bolt of cloth to the finished product without human intervention.

"The first machines will produce standard sizes," Stern states. "Eventually, a customer will walk into a clothing store and have his or her body scanned by a video camera. This information on body parameters will be logged automatically into a computer, then the desired details of style, colors, personalized logos, and decorative effects will be entered into the keyboard. The machine's flexible molds will create the customized garment while the customer watches. In a matter of minutes, the finished garment will arrive for the customer to take home."

Now that the research and development phases have been completed, Symagery is turning to the garment industry and others for support of the construction and evaluation of the prototype manufacturing line. Applications cited by Sterns for his system include the production of "clean room" and disposable medical garments, stuffed toys, and fabrics for aircraft, automobile and home furnishings uses.

But the best feature Stern sees for his system is that of owning a "one-of-a-kind" garment that anyone could afford.

His competition may not come from the Japanese industry as it did for the automobile industry. It may come from civilizations somewhere in space. After all it appears they may be the original inventors.